

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS.
The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, in advance. Money may be sent by mail at our risk. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.
Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:
One square, first insertion, 100
One square, each subsequent insertion, 50
Rates of advertising in Weekly:
One square, first insertion, 10
One square, each subsequent insertion, 5
For each subsequent insertion, 50
For double column advertisements, or ad-
vertisements to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent.
Additional notice 20 cents a line each week.
Liberal counts can be made for large ad-
vertisements to be inserted more than once.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1871.

THE INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR LESLIE.

Tuesday next, the 5th of September, will be the day appointed by law for Governor Leslie to take the oath of office, and to be formally inaugurated Governor of the State for the term of four years. The fact that he has been Acting Governor since February 13th may give to his inauguration, in the popular mind, the aspect of a mere formality, unlike the induction into office of one who was about to enter it for the first time. But custom, very ancient in point of origin, has ordained that whenever the Governor elect of the Commonwealth comes to take his oath of office, and thus to enter formally into a four years' residence in our midst, the city of Frankfort, in her corporate capacity, and her citizens, take notice of the fact, and give to the occasion a dignity befitting the ceremony which marks it. It is a good custom which has heretofore led the mayor, in appropriate season, to invite the citizens, irrespective of party, to assemble and make appropriate arrangements to escort the Governor elect to the State House without undue parade. We like the custom which makes the mayor, when he has arrived, the mouthpiece of the city to welcome His Excellency to our midst, and to wish him a pleasant sojourn as an adopted citizen during the term upon which he is about to enter. It smacks of good feeling and a hospitable disposition well worthy of cultivation. For the time all political differences are buried. The Governor elect comes not as a victorious partisan to rejoice over the defeat of a less fortunate competitor, but as the Chief Magistrate of the whole people, in whose behalf, and for whose common good, he is to administer the law, true to his oath and void of all partiality or vindictiveness. He should stand before us all on that day, not as a successful political champion, not as a Democrat, not as an anti-Republican, but as a Governor, whose fidelity as an officer, and character as an individual, are about to be subjected to the test of time. We, on the other hand, as citizens of Frankfort, stand as those among whom he is about to take up his daily walks. He will meet us all, if not in official contact, in our homes, within his own walls, or as he passes along the streets during the four years for which he comes accredited to live among us. Our relations with him will be more as neighbors than as constituents—more social than of official. In becoming a Governor one does not cease to be a man, and to be moved by the feelings common to human fellowship. Therefore it is well, in recognition of this common sympathy, to add to the mere formality of inducting the officer, and so far treating him as man amenable to the courtesies of life, as to assure him that we welcome him to our midst, and shall strive as neighbors and friends to render his residence here agreeable, at least so far as we are able to contribute to that end by the discharge of every neighborly duty. In furtherance of this view, we are glad to see that our worthy mayor invites the citizens, irrespective of party, to assemble to day in public meeting and take the necessary steps in the premises.

The Maysville Republican attempts to reply to our strictures upon its list of crimes in Kentucky, put forth for a partisan purpose, by saying that Franklin county shows a larger number of murders than Essex county, Massachusetts; and, to that end, cites a number of cases of death by violence, which have taken place here within the past six months, all of which it classifies as murders, while it limits the count against Massachusetts to those officially classed as murders, and omits the large number of deaths from violence, which might just as reasonably be called murders there as here. This course is obviously unfair, and is the point to which we object. We have no objection in seeing the statistics of crime in this State published, if it will lead to good results, but we do denounce the mendacity which will take up the floating newspaper notices of all cases of death from other than natural causes, and call them murders. Perhaps the editor does not know the legal distinction which defines the different grades of crime, or he would not thus keep his record as a standing reproach either to his honesty or his intelligence. There is not an issue which does not contain a fraudulent exhibit. We pointed out in our last where it put in the killing of a man named Curry twice, and called it two murders, as also the account of the arrest of a man in Louisville charged with causing the death of his wife by ill-treatment; and, without waiting legal investigation, assumed to pronounce him guilty of murder, and to chuckle over the addition to his list of Radical horrors. So, too, in the very issue in which he assumes to reply to us, and to attempt an explanation of his fraud, he gives, as two separate murders, the killing of the same man in Hickman county, and classifies as a murder the shooting of a negro burglar in Danville as he was in the act of entering a house at night with burglars' tools upon his person. The editor who would perpetrate such a libel upon his own State as to gather

up all such accounts, and, regardless of the legal or moral bearing of the act, label them indiscriminately as murders committed in violation of law—duplicating them at will—deserves to be put in the pillory and pelted with rotten eggs, or submitted to any indignity which would show a proper condemnation of his contemptible act.

THE LEGISLATIVE CONTEST IN BOYD AND CARTER.

It has already been announced that the contest for the Legislature in the district composed of the counties of Boyd and Carter, resulted in a tie vote. The candidates were Mordecai Williams, Democrat, and W. W. Culbertson, Radical. The law requires, that when two or more counties vote together in the choice of a Representative or Senator, the sheriffs of the respective counties shall, on the first Monday after the election, meet to compare the certificates of the examining boards of the several counties, and therefrom give triplicate certificates of election of the persons who appear to have received the highest number of votes, one copy to be retained at the clerk's office, another to the person elected, and the third to the Secretary of State; and, in case of a tie, to be determined by lot which of the candidates is elected. The sheriffs, it seems, met as required, and finding that each of the contending candidates had received an equal number of votes, proceeded to draw lots, but failed to agree in the result of the drawing, one giving a certificate that Williams was the lucky man, and the other that it was Culbertson. The consequence is, that two certificates have been received at the Secretary of State's office which we give below as best setting forth the case, and giving both sides. Under these circumstances the case will have to go to the Legislature for the decision of that body. Each of the candidates will present himself with a certificate of election, and it will devolve upon the House of Representatives to decide upon the relative merit of the statements of the two sheriffs, and decide the question of right, or order a new election. The following are the certificates:

CERTIFICATE IN FAVOR OF MORDECAI WILLIAMS.

WE, R. B. McCall, deputy sheriff for John J. Kouns, sheriff of Boyd county, and Stephen Nethercutt, sheriff of Carter county, duly authorized to compare the election returns for the counties of Boyd and Carter for the districts Nos. 3, 4, and 5 of Elliott county, being that part of said county taken from Carter county that votes with Carter and Boyd counties for Representative to the General Assembly, do certify, that at an election held in said counties and said districts of Elliott county on the 7th day of August, 1871, upon due comparison of the returns of the respective counties, and the certificates of election, we find that Mordecai Williams has received the highest and an equal number of votes for Representative to the General Assembly, viz: 1,504 votes each; and we have determined the same by lot in the presence of more than three persons, and upon a fair and impartial ballot in a manner agreed upon and determined by us, do certify that Mordecai Williams is duly elected to fill the office of Representative to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Given under our hands this 14th day of August, 1871.

R. B. McCALL,
Deputy for John J. Kouns, S. B. C.

CERTIFICATE IN FAVOR OF W. W. CULBERTSON.

WE, R. B. McCall, deputy sheriff for John J. Kouns, sheriff of Boyd county, and Stephen Nethercutt, sheriff of Carter county, duly authorized to compare the election returns for the counties of Boyd and Carter for the districts Nos. 3, 4, and 5 of Elliott county, being that part of said county taken from Carter county, and that, according to an act of the last General Assembly, votes with Boyd county and Carter county for Representative to the General Assembly, do certify that at an election held in said counties, and part of said Elliott county abroad, on the 7th day of August, 1871, upon due comparison of the returns and certificates of said election, we find that W. W. Culbertson and Mordecai Williams have each received the highest and an equal number of votes for Representative to the General Assembly of Kentucky, viz: W. W. Culbertson, 1,504 (one thousand five hundred and four) votes, and Mordecai Williams, 1,504 (one thousand five hundred and four) votes each. We agreed to decide who was elected by drawing lots; four similar tickets were to be placed in a hat, on two of which said Culbertson's name should be written, and upon two said Williams' name should be written in like manner. The one whose name was drawn twice first should be the Representative. Nethercutt proposed that they blindfold a man and let him draw. After he, Nethercutt, had examined the tickets, said Stephen Nethercutt then demanded several times permission to examine the tickets which had been prepared in another room by another party, and was told each time by the party who prepared them that said McCall that he could see them after they were drawn. This Nethercutt declined, and unfolded it and said it was for Williams, and that it was a draw. Sheriff Nethercutt said that it was not a draw, that he only wanted to look at the ticket to see if it was all right; and that he did not pick it up for the purpose of drawing. McCall insisted that he would not be treated that way. They waited some time, Nethercutt wishing to examine the tickets, and then drew, and McCall wishing the above to be counted a draw; then McCall said, Capt. Nethercutt, I will exhibit the tickets. Nethercutt said he was washing to draw fair, but would not agree to that way of drawing. McCall pulled out two more tickets, on each of which he said Culbertson's name was written. This was in the presence of more than three persons, and if it appeared to a draw or decision by lot, we do hereby certify that Capt. W. W. Culbertson is duly elected to fill the office of Representative to the General Assembly of Kentucky from the said county, and part to a draw, and we certify that it is a tie. Given under our hands this 14th day (being first Monday after the said election) of August, 1871.

STEPHEN NETHERCUTT,
Sheriff of Carter County.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by Stephen Nethercutt, sheriff of Carter county, this 14th day of August, 1871.

M. F. HAMPTON, D. C.

for W. O. Hampton, C. B. C. C.

They don't call it Ku-Kluxing when it happens in Maine. "A party of disguised young men compelled another young man named Leonard Jackson, to go to the cemetery, to kneel upon the grave of a woman recently buried there, and to ask her forgiveness of some injury not stated. The lynchers then threw Jackson into a mud-puddle, by way of further punishment, leaving him partly covered with stones. He was helped home by some neighbors, and is still in a precarious state."

BIGAMY ENCOURAGED.—They say that C. C. Bowen, the notorious bigamist, whom out of pure affection President Grant lately pardoned, is likely to make a strong contest in South Carolina for the nomination of the Republican party for Governor. Those negroes who practiced bigamy before they became voters are all zealous for Bowen as a matter of course; the thick-and-thin Grant men go for him because they believe that whatever Grant does is right, and that bigamy, sanctioned by the President's approval is something that ought to be encouraged.

COL. MCCOOK.—The Pittsburg Post, of the 23d inst., says: "A leading physician of this city, who is himself a Radical, and who was with Col. McCook on Tuesday evening (22d), and also on Wednesday (yesterday) morning, called at this office, and requested us to say that he is ashamed of his party for circulating such falsehoods. [That he is insane.] Col. McCook has exerted himself too much in the canvass during the past three weeks, and that he is threatened with paralysis in consequence."

CASSIUS M. CLAY—HIS LETTER TO LARIMER, OF LEAVENWORTH—HONORABLE CLAY FOR PRESIDENT.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 22d of July ult., asking my views of the political situation, is received.

I think it is a good feature in the British Constitution that Cabinet Ministers take a place in the legislative bodies and defend their measures and policy; a vote of no confidence changes the Cabinet, and the will of a nation is carried out at once. It is a great misfortune that the President has been elected by a nation in a wrong policy for four years. Another great gain would be that patriotic criticism of the Cabinet policy would not necessarily be construed as inimical to the President or the party in power—but a change in the Cabinet would merely put in new men of the same party—or moderate men in part of the same party—all of which would injure to the public weal and soften the force of faction, which in all ages has been one cause of the ruin of nations.

The Confederate States profited by our fatal experience, and made a single Presidential term the constitutional law. Our Constitution should be changed, making the Presidential term six years, and the President ineligible. This would give the President time to mature and carry out any policy, and take away the motive for the abuse of power, and for the general corruption which comes of canvassing for re-election. This seems to be the greatest present evil in our system; and as we cannot at once engraft the change on the Constitution, I am for rigidly enforcing the policy by electing no President for a second term.

Another great evil, which has been common to most nations, and ruinous to nearly all, is the putting military men into civil offices. Neither you nor I can make a shoe without a long service at the trade; but statesmanship is more difficult than shoemaking. And military men are taken up, not only without any experience in politics, but necessarily with qualities and education adverse to the statesmanship. It is only a just reward for the day of battle to put civilians at the head of the armies, to the exclusion of military leaders, as to put military men into civil places.

The rewards and honors of each profession belong to that profession only. There is no more reason for rewarding patriotic services a great general with the Presidency or any other civil office than there is for so rewarding a great preacher, doctor, or astronomer. The whole idea is a relic of the barbarous ages, and a blind devotion to brute force, unworthy of our times. Let the "military ring" retire into the sphere where they can be useful, and let statesmen undertake to do the statesmanship of the Republic.

Another need which requires prompt action is a permanent civil service and increased salaries. If the civil service, except in the higher political offices, was made permanent—the tenure being during good behavior—we should not only have more efficiency in the public service, but we would reduce the patronage of the Government, that source of corruption which follows frequent elections, and lessen office-seeking, which are the causes of alarm to all thoughtful lovers of self-government.

Our salaries are now, when we are nearly forty millions of people, about the same as when we were three millions. The true standard of salaries is to give such pay as some honest and useful ordinary business man would receive for the services he performs. We are in answer told that there are plenty of men who will take the office and the salaries as they are. But what sort of men are they? Certainly not the best men; and the best men and highest character in the nation should rule the nation. The result of this system is that men of the first ability are driven from political life, or, becoming politicians, they form those corrupt rings to increase their income by illegitimate legislation, which threaten the existence of all property and the overthrow of Republicanism itself.

The great issue of slavery being settled by constitutional law, and the dread arbitrament of arms, and the great mass of the Democratic party having acquiesced in the logic of events, it only remains to reduce the insurgent and the secessionist Union forces to peace, and to operation. The greatest statesman of the revolutionary times of France, Mirabeau, said: "Concurrence of all wills is necessary to reconstruction."

And who is better able to effect this than our distinguished friend, Horace Greeley? who has shown his statesmanship in avowing long since "universal amnesty and impartial suffrage."

"The South" contains more than a third of our population. Aside from Alaska, she owns the larger portion of the lands of the Republic; she has the better climate and soil, and the world-wide use of produce—cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco; she has fine a race of men as exists in any other part of the world. Americans, can we afford to make an Ireland, a Poland, or a Hungary of these people? A Southern man, standing by the blacks, as I have done all my life, I say, for their sakes as well as my own, give us a candidate of our party, like Horace Greeley, who comes to us with the olive branch, rather than him who, refusing amnesty, bares the sword for the eternal feud of the sides of slavery and progress. He has never committed more mistakes than others who assume to be his equals. His honesty and frankness have only made his opinions better known to the world. After a long life of close observation of public men, I say freely that I know of no man who has been more generally right, or who has done more for the world in his day, than Horace Greeley. The American people owe him a debt of gratitude which can never be paid. If he shall be nominated as the candidate of the Republican party for President in 1872, he will be triumphantly elected. The North will secure her highest interests, and the South will be content. We shall have peace."

Your obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

GEN. WM. LARIMER, Leavenworth, Kansas.

New York, August 2, 1871.

KILLED.—While the Amazon Fire Company were on their way to the fire on yesterday, a member, George Baird, was accidentally run over by the engine. The heavy machine passed over his head, killing him almost instantly. —*Maysville Eagle.*

The Boone County Bounty Fund Tax Case—Final Judgment Rendered.

Judge Wm. S. Pryor, in the Boone county circuit court, on Thursday rendered his decision in the case of Cloud vs. Coleman, the celebrated Bounty Fund Tax case, which has been pending in that court for several years past.

On the 19th of September, 1871, 854 men were drafted in Boone county, 427 being the county's quota. On the 21st of the same month a meeting of the citizens of Boone county was held at Burlington, to devise means for relieving those drafted, and a plan of voluntary subscription was adopted, with the suggestion that the Legislature be petitioned to empower the county court to levy a tax on property to refund the subscriptions, subject to a vote of the county. The sum of \$87,060 was raised by subscription, and the Representative in the Legislature was instructed to have such a law passed. \$170,800 was the whole amount required, and fifty men had obtained substitutes. This lessened the balance to be raised \$20,000, making the balance \$67,740; \$50,000 was afterward borrowed from the Covington banks, and the rest obtained from citizens. After the law was passed, and when the county court was about to issue the bonds, an injunction was sued out. The case went to the Court of Appeals, and was there decided against the subscribers, and it was held that the draft had already been made. Those who were drafted and furnished substitutes are not held liable. Those who signed subscriptions without other proof are liable only for the amount they agreed to pay, but all subscribers are liable for the full amount of their subscription, even though it may exceed what their tax would be. Those who paid their subscriptions and afterward had it refunded are held to pay the same back again by tax.

Some thirteen or fourteen young men paid one thousand dollars each, with the understanding that if the fund was not raised they were to be relieved anyhow. They seek to recover this back, but their claims are rejected, although they are relieved from any further tax.

The whole amount now to be raised by taxation is about \$65,000, including the subscription list.

The number of persons compelled to pay is about three hundred, and this number added to those who have discharged their tax by subscription, and those who have furnished substitutes, amount to about seven hundred persons.

The county court is directed to levy the tax on the property assessed to those held liable in the assessment of January 10, 1871, and is to levy enough to pay six sevenths of the tax now, and the remaining seventh in October, 1871; and the county judge is directed to convene the county court forthwith for that purpose. The assessment will also cover the taxes, which amount to \$4,000, \$3,000 being allowed to the commissioners (John Wallace, Jr., \$1,500; A. G. Winston, \$1,000; and Washington Watts, \$500), of whose work the judge says: "No more able and efficient report could well have been made."

The attorneys in this case were as follows: For the plaintiffs, J. M. Corbin, Jas. Pryor, and J. H. Stevenson, M. Hamilton, and A. J. Boyd; for the defendants, John F. Fisk, J. L. Landrum, S. A. Haggarty, and Fountain Riddle.

It is probable that the case will again be taken to the Court of Appeals.

Wm. E. Thayer, who hails from Onondaga county, N. Y., the home of that dignified fossil, the Cardiff giant, has recently left his wife and family to live in undue intimacy with a young girl of 18, the daughter of a neighbor. A number of the descendants of those patriots who threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor, donated their Indian disguises, and invested him in a new suit of "Redskins."

Springfield Republic.
If a party of young Southern men had donned "Indian disguises" to punish comrades notoriously guilty of the most atrocious crimes, or negroes who had outraged their homes, the whole Radical press would have shouted "Ku-Klux" in chorus. Nine tenths of the so-called "outrages" in the South have been provoked by revolting crimes for which no redress can be obtained in States where law is prostituted to party; where murderers, felons, and villains of the deepest dye, are let loose on the community after conviction by "Radical Governors," and where immunity exists for every offense committed in the name of Radicalism. In the midst of such anarchy as this, associated with wide-spread corruption and fraud, and the absence of all protection, is it surprising that fathers and husbands, and brothers, should sometimes, in self-defense and despair, do what the "descendants of the patriots" are indirectly praised for doing, for less reason on Onondaga?

Washington Patriot.

Like all the surmises of the Radical press, those in relation to the late election in Kentucky are as substantial as this air. They boasted the Democratic vote had fallen off, and that in the near future there were hopes for a Radical victory on the old "Bloody Ground." But the figures prove a directly opposite result. In sixty-three counties from which official returns have been received, Leslie's majorities gain 7,069 over the Democratic Congressional majorities of 1870 in that same counties; they gave the Democratic ticket 60,712 votes in 1870; they gave Stevenson 81,281 in 1868; and they gave Seymour 83,011, and now give Leslie 85,723 votes, a gain of 5,011 over the Democratic vote of 1870, a gain of 4,439 over Stevenson, and 2,712 over Seymour's vote in the same counties. Leslie is carrying the largest vote ever given by any man in Kentucky, and his majority will be between 40,000 and 50,000. Harlan, the Radical candidate for Governor, will receive about 70,000 votes, the greater portion of which comes from the negroes, who did not exercise the right of suffrage until last year, and who, this year, came out for the first time in full strength. Not more than twenty-five thousand white men have voted for him in the whole State. In truth the Democrats of Kentucky have won a glorious victory—one of the most decisive in the history of the State.

Phil. Agr.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.
The contractors are actively at work on the Elizabethtown and Paducah road this side of the Tennessee river. James Benson, as we have before stated, took the contract from Paducah to Clark's river, and has commenced work with a good force out near the Paducah and Gulf railroad depot. Mr. Bearden is at work on the rest of the line. A. S. Jones has a force of over three hundred hands in the hills beyond Clark's river, which he will increase to five hundred at an early day. Garrett Johns is pushing his contract for the trestle work this side of the Tennessee river. The work on the Tennessee and Cumberland river bridges is being pushed with all the force that can be employed. There is not much doubt that the road will be completed by the first of next July. —*Paducah Kentuckian.*

THE TUNNEL COMPLETED.—The tunnel near Carlisle, the last one upon the road, is now completed, and ready for the rails, and there is now nothing in the way of putting the road and the track as fast as the iron can be carried out. The track-layers have crossed the Licking river and are proceeding toward Carlisle with great energy. About five miles of the track remain to be completed to that point. The trains will commence running this week to Myer's station. —*Maysville Bulletin.*

NOVEL ADDRESS.—The following superscription appeared upon the envelope of a letter addressed to us the other day. It is novel and humorous:

To Lexington—the unlucky town,
That has of late been near turned down;
Be sure and send to this address,
Ed. Lexington Daily Press." *Lex. Press.*

BIRTH.

At the residence of Grant Green, Esq., in this city, on the 25th inst., to the wife of Walter Green, of Newport, Ky., a daughter—KATE PENDLETON.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of Capt. R. F. Gerrard, in Falmouth, Ky., by the Rev. Geo. W. Coon, John B. MARRILL, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss. KATE WALKER, of Flemingsburg, Ky.

DIED.

At the residence of John T. Sutherland, in Clark county, on the 18th inst., ROBERT E. MARTIN, a soldier of 1812, full of years and of peace.

At her residence, near Louisville, on the morning of the 27th inst., ANNIE LOGAN, wife of Virgil McKnight.

At Powers Valley, Ky., August 25th, at 6 o'clock, P. M., Mrs. SUSAN SMITH, wife of Henry Smith, aged 65 years and 8 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frankfort Public School.

THE FRANKFORT PUBLIC SCHOOL WILL be reopened on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, AT HALF-PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK. Tuition for Children of Non-residents, \$15 per session of 5 months; \$25 per session of 10 months.

D. L. HALE,
G. C. DIRANE,
J. G. HALLITT,
Trustees Frankfort Public School.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN SHACKLETT stands indicted in the Meigs Circuit Court with the murder of Ben. B. Whiteaker, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said John Shacklett, and his delivery to the jailer of Meigs county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 26th day of August, A. D. 1871, and in the 30th year of the Commonwealth.

P. H. LESLIE.

By the Governor,
S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Is about 35 years old; about 5 feet 10 inches high; fair complexion; rather swarthy; slight build; little inclined to stoutness; brown hair; brown whiskers; slow of speech; true visage.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$600 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that NATHAN SIMPSON stands indicted with the murder of Jacob K. Smith, in Meigs county, on the 7th of August, 1871, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Nathan Simpson, and his delivery to the jailer of Meigs county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1871, and in the 30th year of the Commonwealth.

P. H. LESLIE.

By the Governor,
S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

About 35 years old; light hair; blue eyes; about 5 feet 7 inches high; weighs about 145 pounds; quick spoken; talks loud; a hearty, loud laughter; swarthy; profusely very frequently in common conversation; his voice was shrill and clear, and a little fine; rather a smooth face, with very little beard, and that of a light color.

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL Estate in Frankfort, one sixth interest in the

FRANKFORT COTTON MILL.

This Mill is in a prosperous condition, and doing a profitable business. W. P. D. BUSH, Frankfort, Ky.

PROF. W. O. CROCKETT'S

HIGH SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS

WILL OPEN

ON FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1871,

And continue FORTY WEEKS IN SESSION.

Terms—\$20 per session; \$25 in advance, the balance at the expiration of 20 weeks.

July 15th (2d)

THE KENTUCKY INSTITUTION

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB.

LOCATED AT

DANVILLE, KY.

HAVING CLOSED ITS FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION on the 31st day of July last, will reopen on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

This is a State Institution, supported entirely by the State. It is not an asylum or permanent home for unfortunate, but all students in Kentucky, between the ages of ten and thirty, who are of sound mind and good character, and free from chronic and contagious diseases, will be received and allowed to remain from 5 to 7 years. Board and tuition are free. No certificate of indigency is required. For further information apply to

J. A. JACOBS, Principal, Danville, Ky.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION OF MY SCHOOL WILL begin on Monday, 4th of September, in the house opposite the residence of Mr. Hiram Berry.

Tuition, one half payable at the beginning of the session, and the rest on the 15th of January following.

RATES.

English Course, Whole Session..... \$30
Classical Course, Whole Session..... 50
French and German, extra each..... 20
aug-15

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL MY FARM, ON WHICH I NOW reside, one half mile from the Frankfort and Versailles Turnpike, and two and a half miles from Frankfort. The Farm contains 65 acres, has a good frame house, out-buildings, young orchard, and well water. For further particulars apply to me on the premises, or address me at Frankfort.

aug-15
W. S. MCGINNIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MISSES SMITH'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies

WILL OPEN ITS TWENTIETH SESSION

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

TUESDAY--AUGUST 29, 1871.

THE INAUGURATION--CITIZENS' MEETING.

In view of the fact that Hon. P. H. Leslie, Governor elect of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will, on Tuesday next, September 5th, take the oath of office, I hereby request the citizens of Frankfort, irrespective of party, to assemble in public meeting at the court-house on to-day, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of making the customary arrangements for the inauguration.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., Mayor.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The regular summer term of the Franklin circuit court began yesterday, His Honor W. S. Pryor, judge of the 11th judicial district, and J. D. Lillard, Esq., Commonwealth's Attorney, both being present. The first business before the court was the empanelling of the grand jury, which was composed of the following persons: D. M. Bowen, foreman, Alex. Julian, A. C. Taylor, Alfred Cox, Wesley A. Gains, J. S. Wilson, James Hulett, R. C. Taylor, S. O. Crockett, L. F. Noel, E. M. Williams, Silas Kersey, James Hyatt.

The grand jury having been duly sworn, Judge Pryor delivered an able and impressive charge, in which, in addition to calling attention to the ordinary offenses against the laws, he referred at length to the late election riot and the hanging of the two negroes from the jail, and urged the jury to investigate the facts thoroughly and bring the guilty parties to justice. We have notes of the charge, which was a verbal one, and had hoped to write them out for this issue, but are compelled to omit them for want of opportunity to reduce them to shape in proper time.

We paid a brief visit to Versailles on Saturday, and, notwithstanding we were rather bound during our stay there, met a number of friends whose agreeable company made our trip a pleasant one. We noted a number of improvements which had been made since our last visit, and others still in progress. Among the most noticeable is the project of a town hall, for which the cellar and foundation is completed, adjoining the court-house. It will be a handsome brick edifice, three stories high, with an Old Fellows hall, as also one for public amusements.

HEAVY RAIN.—One of the heaviest rains that ever fell in this city fell on Monday morning, commencing shortly after one o'clock, and lasting until nearly three. At times it appeared to come down in streams, more resembling water running over a dam than falling rain. It was accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder. The lower streets were, for the time being, converted into ponds. The railroad at the corner of St. Clair and Broadway was not less than two feet under water.

REWARDS.—The Governor offers a reward of two hundred dollars each for the apprehension of Walter Thomas, John Thomas and Ed. Porter, charged with robbery and shooting with intent to kill, in Christian county; also three hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the jailer of said county; also three hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the jailer of Monroe county of Stephen Simpson, charged with the murder of Jacob Rhoten on the 7th inst., in said county. See proclamations.

The streets presented a very lively appearance yesterday. The meeting of the circuit court brought citizens from all parts of the county to town. The farmers were all good-natured on account of the recent rains. These rains have secured the late corn crop, furnished stock water, and made the fall grass.

Considerable damage was done to the roads leading into the Lawrenceburg pike between this city and Farnside, on Sunday night, by the rain. Culverts were washed away, and deep guts in many instances washed in the roads.

Three of President Grant's horses were captured by the pound-master Friday morning at large near the White House, and the requisite fees, two dollars for each horse, had to be paid to secure their release.

We are indebted to Dr. J. M. Mills for several Canada papers of a late date. We regret to learn that he did not experience the relief he hoped to find at St. Catharines, and that he proposes to leave in a few days for the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Franklin County Teachers' Institute is now in session in this city. There is a pretty full meeting. Several prominent educators of Shelby and Anderson are in attendance.

STOCK SALES.—D. A. Peters, auctioneer reports the following sales for yesterday, the first day of the circuit court: 1 sorrel mare, \$54; 1 roan horse, \$127 50; 1 bay horse, \$34; 1 black mare, \$115; 1 cow and calf, \$14; 1 sorrel horse, \$105.

In addition to the above sales, Sol. Harris disposed of a lot of second-hand furniture.

OUT OF STAMPS.—The Stanford Democrat says: "Our post-office is still without stamps. If ever a Department of the Government needed overhauling and rectifying, that of the post-office at Washington is the one. Some one wholly incompetent is in charge of the Stamp Department. Will no one look into this matter, and thus greatly oblige a suffering people? Who speaks first?"

The Red Stocking, Jr's, of Cincinnati, are expected in the city on to-morrow to play the Valley club. If they arrive due no time will be given.

The strong minded women have taken and elegantly furnished a house near the Capitol in Washington, which will be the base of operations to secure the passage by Congress of a 16th amendment.

The School Commissioner of Carroll county complains of the scarcity of teachers in that county.

THE CITY FINANCES.

We are indebted to Mr. S. C. Sayres, city clerk, for a copy of his financial report for the six months ending June 30th, 1871. It is a very full and clear statement of the financial condition of the city, and the results shown by it reflect credit upon the Common Council. The most important exhibit is that which shows, up to the date of the report, there had been paid within the preceding six months, upon the debt of the city, the sum of \$14,611, with negotiations pending for the payment of \$2,200 more, making a total of \$16,811, the benefit of which will be sensibly felt by the tax-payers in the lessening of future assessments for this purpose. The statement of current collections and expenditures is equally full and explicit; and we are surprised to find that the Commonwealth commits the error of doubling the revenue by inferring that the total for the year will be twice that collected for the first six months. A correct exhibit of the revenue of the city will be shown by examining the items of which it is composed, as by the following:

Assessed taxes	\$10,176 36
Coffee-house licenses	2,826 74
Beer-saloon licenses	467 58
Store licenses	3,132 90
Porters' licenses	20 00
Livery stable licenses	105 00
Vehicles licenses	116 40
Miscellaneous items	500 00
	\$17,404 98

This amount of \$17,404 98 is assessed but once a year, and is not assessed every six months; and if paid previous to June 30, 1871 is not again collected. The monthly and irregular assessments are as follows:

Water-works—6 months	\$1,015 63
Gas-works—6 months	3,940 45
Peddlers' licenses	49 25
Show licenses	45 00
Fines	79 50
Market house	180 80
Major Hall	980 34

For six months	\$6,290 97
For twelve months	\$12,581 94
Add amount received but once in twelve months	47,404 98
	\$59,986 92

Which will assess against each inhabitant an annual tax of, say \$12 00, fixing population at 5,000; but, as the population on both sides of river is nearer 8,000 than 5,000, fix the figures at 7,000, and the average tax, as above, is \$3 57 for each inhabitant instead of \$16 00, as estimated by the Commonwealth.

Again, the Commonwealth is in error in fixing the floating debt at fifty or sixty thousand dollars. If there is any floating debt beyond the sum of \$776 48, warrants outstanding June 30, 1871, which is reported in the general recapitulation of the report, the city council is not informed of the fact. There was \$2,862 65 in city treasury June 30, 1871, to pay this \$776 48, and there is now ample means in the treasury to pay every warrant in existence—so far as is known to the city authorities. The outstanding warrants 30th June, 1871, were not paid, because the holders had not presented them for payment.

If any person has a claim against the city of Frankfort, whether audited and allowed or not, the council is ready, anxious, and willing to pay the amount justly due thereon. There is ample means in the treasury to pay every debt the city owes, except such debts as are otherwise provided for; and if a "floating debt," which aggregates fifty or sixty thousand dollars, as the Commonwealth is informed is in existence, the holders of such claims are singularly reticent and indulgent, and should forthwith present their claims.

Whenever the "floating debt" mentioned shall be made known to the council, if not paid on presentation, the forthcoming reports will most certainly inform the tax-payers of the amount due. There is no disposition on the part of the city council to conceal any part of the indebtedness of the city, and no motive to do so, as the present council have paid every dollar of debt created by the present administration, or provided means now and at all times subject to the payment of such claims.

There is an appropriation of \$4,000 due to the Frankfort and Flat Creek Turnpike Road Company, payable upon call of the directory of the road. No call has yet been made, except verbal notice that the work was in progress, and until regular estimates of completed work are furnished the appropriation does not assume the form of a debt against the city. If no work should be completed the city pays nothing; but there is every reason to believe that the calls will be made for this appropriation, and when made will be promptly paid; so this item cannot be classed as a floating debt.

There may be other matters of unimportant amount suspended for want of recognition of the city as debt against its treasury; but the amounts are so insignificant as to be unworthy of mention in a general statement of this nature.

WHISKY.—We learn from the Owensboro Monitor that the amount of the spirits produced by the seven distillers in that county for the season beginning November, 1870 and ending July, 1871, is as follows in round numbers:

E. C. Berry, 40,866 gallons; per diem tax, \$1,522 48.
W. I. Berry, 18,894 gallons; per diem tax, \$899 42.
J. R. Blandford & Bro., 31,236 gallons; per diem tax, \$816.
John Hanning, 22,708 gallons; per diem tax, \$816.
J. W. Field, 12,391 gallons; per diem tax, \$480.
T. J. Monarch, 59,875 gallons; per diem tax, \$1,900.
M. V. Monarch, 56,226 gallons; per diem tax, \$1,878.
D. Monarch & Bro., 60,367 gallons; per diem tax, \$2,036 78.
Total number of gallons produced, 302,567; tax when withdrawn, \$157,283; barrel tax, \$30,256 74; per diem tax, \$10,348 68; stamp (warehouse), \$1,890 25; total taxes, \$196,773 41. This does not include the amount of gaugers' fees or storekeepers' salaries.

In consequence of the dry weather which has prevailed during August, the farmers have been unable to plow their land for fall seeding. On Saturday, however, it was sufficiently mellowed by the rain of the day before to break up well, and every body who was ready, started their teams to get the ground ready for wheat, rye, and barley. This week, all through the section visited by the late rains, there will be a general move in that direction.

The public school will open on Monday next.

(From the Lexington Press.)

A BEAUTIFUL POEM.

The following exquisite lines upon the death of the gallant Hugh McKee are from the pen of the accomplished Mrs. Rosa Verney Jeffrey, whose charming poetical contributions have been read with pleasure throughout the length and breadth of the land. The life and the death of this noble young officer possess a mournful interest for this people, who claimed him as peculiarly their own, and therefore this touching tribute to departed worth will be read with mingled feelings of pride and regret for the brave, sorrow for the bereaved, and admiration for the poet:

STILL A SOLDIER.

Inscribed to the Memory of Hugh McKee.
BY ROSA VERNY JEFFREY.

Where art thou, young hero? the moonlight
white stole
Floating out from the storm-clouds to-night,
Dost mind me of thee—of thy fearless young
soul,
Flashing up through the gloom of the fight,
Through the fierceness and fury of the battle's
typhoon,
Through the death-storm—in glory's bright
shroud—
As mist veiling out from the disc of the
moon,
Silver lining to curtains of cloud.

The battle-worn banner thy brave father
prized—
Who felt while it waved on and won—
It is meet they should fold, thus in glory bap-
tized,
On the grave of his gallant young son.

Right well dost thou learn the last lesson he
taught thee,
"To charge in the deadly fray;"
Thus it is, "home again," from afar they've
brought thee,
So pale—and so silent to-day!

Where art thou, young soldier, so noble and
true?
From bloodshed and hatred all free;
Brave deeds there must be, and brave duties to
do.

In Heaven, for heroes like thee!
A furlough forever, with endless repose,
A leader all-wise and divine,
Would never decree as a guardian for those
With such Spartan-like spirits as thine.

Whose arrows are barbed in the lightning's red
fury,
Whose missiles in earthquakes are hurled,
With lava from out the volcano's hot gorge,
When his vengeance sweeps down on the
world.

Such a God will have missions for one who has
stood,
Faithful—fearless, by sea and by land;
Whose soul, drifting pure over rivers of blood,
Still a hero before Him doth stand.
LEXINGTON, August 24th, 1871.

MOVERS.—In returning to the city on Saturday afternoon from a trip to the country, we came to where an emigrant's wagon had stopped by the roadside for the night, and several of the party around a brisk fire were busy preparing supper. Attracted by a scene now less common than formerly, when the tide of emigration set strongly westward, we stopped to inspect the outfit, and ascertain whether the weary-looking travelers were bound. The wagon, worn with travel, was drawn by a single horse, who, gaunt and faded, was cropping the short grass on the roadside. A gray blanket and piece of three-ply carpet were stretched over the hoops for a wagon cover, and were wet with the rain which had fallen a short time before. Looking in the vehicle, we discovered lying on the promiscuous plunder of a mover, an elderly woman with her head bandaged, a good sized girl and a small child, all pale with sickness and worn with fatigue. Near the fire, plaiting the cracker of a whip, was a stout, broad-shouldered man of middle age, with a not ill-favored countenance. A fair-haired, rather good-looking woman of thirty, was peeling potatoes for the pot already on the fire, and an old woman slicing minding for the frying-pan. A weasened-faced little girl of about five years old sat composedly near smoking a clay pipe of tobacco, which she whiffled as if long accustomed to it, while two other male children and several yellow dogs of different sizes sat around the fire watching the culinary operations with an eager eye. The whole scene comprised a picture of want and privation, which was only relieved by the independent spirit which was stamped upon the faces of the outdoor party. Upon inquiry, we learned that several years ago they had moved from East Tennessee to one of the southeastern counties of Illinois, but finding the chills and fever so bad there, they determined to quit the country, and were on their way to Clark county, in this State. The sick ones in the wagon were down with ague, and not dangerous ill. As a half hour afterward, we drove into town, while a heavy shower was falling in the twilight, we could not help thinking of the poor movers with their scanty shelter, and wondered how all nine of them, sick and well, could huddle together in their one wagon; and, far into the night, the picture kept coming to our mind, and we dropped off to sleep thinking of the ague-shaken baby with the swollen cheek, and the weasened-faced child with the clay pipe in her mouth. By this time we hope they are at their journey's end, and under the influence of rest and a better climate, that they may take a new lease of life, and find the prosperity in search of which they have wandered so far.

THE NEWPORT DRIVING CLUB are constructing a race-track half a mile in length in Taylor's Mill bottom.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Governor offers five hundred dollars reward for the apprehension of John Shacklett, of McLean county, indicted for the murder of Ben. B. Whitaker.

Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels? There is, unquestionably.

During the absence of the editor Judge Cox is conducting the editorial department of the Carrollton Democrat.

The ten per cent. interest law, enacted by the last Legislature of Kentucky, will go into effect on the 1st of September.

The Newport Driving Club are constructing a race-track half a mile in length in Taylor's Mill bottom.

St. Paul papers say that Amos Styles a resident of St. Anthony, suicided on Monday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. Cause, temporary insanity.

There is but a gap of eight or ten miles to be completed before completion will be entire, by rail, between Lexington and Maysville.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from the publisher, D. P. Faulds, 70 Main street, Louisville, Ky., two pieces of new music, entitled "Only a Little Word," a ballad; and "Loved and Lost," song and chorus.

We were gratified yesterday by a call from Judge Sanford Lyne, of Woodford, one of our oldest friends and subscribers.

The interest in base ball, says the Kentuckian, seems to be dying out in Paducah.

The administration has ordered fresh troops to North Carolina without any assigned reason.

There have been four cases of cholera in Berlin recently, two of them fatal.

Secretary Boutwell will take the stump in Ohio in about two weeks.

CAPTAIN MCMURTRY.—During the two destructive fires which have raged in Lexington, the above named hero showed himself a most efficient one. He was untiring in his efforts to save property, and very prompt in giving his assistance wherever most needed. Whenever we see men perform their duties as faithfully as we know Captain McMurry did his, it will always give us great pleasure to give them credit for it. Politics should not influence a good officer, nor the expression of approval at their faithful performance of their duties—they are too scarce.—Lex. Statesman.

FARMS ON FIRE.—People have been looking for this part of the world to take fire for some time, and to "melt with fervent heat." On yesterday morning the pasture lands of Messrs. Joseph McAlister and D. W. Vandever caught fire from a stump which a negro had fired for the purpose of keeping his pipe lighted, and the flames spread over many acres—reaching to the farm of Mrs. Sarah Craig—taking in its course fences, fields, trees, rails, etc., etc.; and but for the timely aid of many of our citizens, the destruction would have been very great. Such carelessness deserves punishment.—Stanford Democrat.

The boy who undertook to ride a horse-railish is now practicing on a saddle of nut-tan.

The Governor on yesterday commissioned the following gentlemen delegates to represent Kentucky at the Commercial Convention to meet in Baltimore:

FOR STATE AT LARGE.

- Hon. J. F. Bullitt, Louisville.
- Hon. R. M. Spalding, Lebanon.
- Gen. Wm. Preston, Lexington.
- Hon. L. S. Trimble, Paducah.
- 1st District—J. A. Spalding, Union.
- 2d District—M. D. Hay, Muhlenburg.
- 3d District—Dr. C. C. Forbes, Barren.
- 4th District—J. M. Atherton, Lenoir.
- 5th District—Geo. P. Doern, Louisville.
- 6th District—Gen. Lucius Desha, Harrison.
- 7th District—Col. Hart Gibson, Fayette.
- 8th District—Geo. W. Dunlap, Garrard.
- 9th District—E. C. Phister, Mason.

MASONIC.—On the 16th of next month the Grand Convocation of Masonic Knight Templars will occur in the city of Baltimore. Very elaborate preparations are being made to make of it a grand occasion. A large number of delegates will be present, Masonic Lodges throughout the United States, and the Canadas being represented. Baltimore, we learn, intends to put on her most attractive garments, and the richest hospitality will be meted out in honor of the event.

Over \$4,000,000 worth of diamonds were worn by the ladies at the Congress ball the other evening. Prominent among the ladies were Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt, Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Mrs. Judge Hill-ton, Mrs. Judge Garvin, Lady Kent, of England; Mrs. Gen. Baker, of New York; Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago; Mrs. Judge Rice, of South Carolina.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A fearful railroad disaster occurred on Saturday, at Revere, on the Eastern Railroad, near Boston. An express train ran into the rear of an accommodation train, killing twenty-four and wounding about fifty. The engineer and conductor of the express train are responsible.

In addition to the Massachusetts railroad accident, another one occurred near Westport, Pa., on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, by which six persons were killed and many wounded, some of them dangerously. As in the other case the conductor and engineer are criminally responsible for this accident.

MAD DOGS.—Hydrophobia is alarming in the upper end of Owen county. A young man, Mr. Fichtmaster, died last week in the spasms of this awful disease. The people are killing all their dogs about New Columbus and Caney. Better kill every dog in Kentucky than have a human being die of a mad dog bite.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of Kentucky, will meet in Bowling Green on the 4th Tuesday in October. The Grand Encampment will also meet at the same place on the 4th Wednesday.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Governor offers five hundred dollars reward for the apprehension of John Shacklett, of McLean county, indicted for the murder of Ben. B. Whitaker.

Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels? There is, unquestionably.

During the absence of the editor Judge Cox is conducting the editorial department of the Carrollton Democrat.

The ten per cent. interest law, enacted by the last Legislature of Kentucky, will go into effect on the 1st of September.

The Newport Driving Club are constructing a race-track half a mile in length in Taylor's Mill bottom.

St. Paul papers say that Amos Styles a resident of St. Anthony, suicided on Monday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. Cause, temporary insanity.

There is but a gap of eight or ten miles to be completed before completion will be entire, by rail, between Lexington and Maysville.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from the publisher, D. P. Faulds, 70 Main street, Louisville, Ky., two pieces of new music, entitled "Only a Little Word," a ballad; and "Loved and Lost," song and chorus.

We were gratified yesterday by a call from Judge Sanford Lyne, of Woodford, one of our oldest friends and subscribers.

The interest in base ball, says the Kentuckian, seems to be dying out in Paducah.

The administration has ordered fresh troops to North Carolina without any assigned reason.

There have been four cases of cholera in Berlin recently, two of them fatal.

Secretary Boutwell will take the stump in Ohio in about two weeks.

CAPTAIN MCMURTRY.—During the two destructive fires which have raged in Lexington, the above named hero showed himself a most efficient one. He was untiring in his efforts to save property, and very prompt in giving his assistance wherever most needed. Whenever we see men perform their duties as faithfully as we know Captain McMurry did his, it will always give us great pleasure to give them credit for it. Politics should not influence a good officer, nor the expression of approval at their faithful performance of their duties—they are too scarce.—Lex. Statesman.

FARMS ON FIRE.—People have been looking for this part of the world to take fire for some time, and to "melt with fervent heat." On yesterday morning the pasture lands of Messrs. Joseph McAlister and D. W. Vandever caught fire from a stump which a negro had fired for the purpose of keeping his pipe lighted, and the flames spread over many acres—reaching to the farm of Mrs. Sarah Craig—taking in its course fences, fields, trees, rails, etc., etc.; and but for the timely aid of many of our citizens, the destruction would have been very great. Such carelessness deserves punishment.—Stanford Democrat.

The boy who undertook to ride a horse-railish is now practicing on a saddle of nut-tan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION. 1871.

RIBBONS, Millinery & Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & JO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET TRIMMING AND VELVET RIBBONS
Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets,
Blonds, Nets, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers
Ornaments.
STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
SHAKER HOODS, &c.,
237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest European novelties. Orders collected, and prompt attention given.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE NEXT SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THESE institutions will open SEPTEMBER FOURTH with full corps of instructors. For Catalogue, containing course of studies, terms, &c., address Prof. D. THOMAS or Prof. J. J. RUCKER, Georgetown, Ky. aug15-1m

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that JOHN E. CAMILL, is no longer in my employment, and that I am in no wise responsible for him, and that he is not authorized to collect any bills for work heretofore done in Frankfort as gas fitter or plumber. OSCAR SCHELLEY, aug17-1w

For Sale.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, ON HIGH Street, containing eight rooms, &c., inquire of GEO. M. WOODS, aug1-1m

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED or stolen, from the undersigned, in the city of Frankfort, on Saturday, July 29th, 1871, a DUSKY LOOKING IRON GRAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a thin condition, collar marked on his neck, was a thin condition, and does all the natural work. I will pay a reward of \$50 for the delivery of the horse to me, at White Sulphur, Scott county, Ky., or \$40 for the street and conviction of the thief. JOHN McMANUS, aug15-1w

FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE IN SOUTH A. Frankfort, situated on the corner of Todd and Logan streets. The lot contains about one acre of ground. The house, a cottage, three good rooms, with hall, back porch, kitchen, and all necessary outbuildings, and never failing water. HOUSE ENTIRELY NEW. Inquire at the office of the State Arsenal, July18-1f

"EUREKA!"

LOOK AND READ!

D. L. HALY, Agent for Bradley's Celebrated Patent Enamelled Paint!

Every man his own Painter. A child can do the work. Every color and shade already mixed for use. Will dry in an incredible short time. Used in all the principal cities of the Union. Unaffected by changes of temperature. Adopted by all the master painters of the United States and Europe. Come and see for yourselves. No Farmer should be without it, as it is already mixed. Call at D. L. HALY's and get it. July27-1m

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO the Nelson Circuit Court with the order of Joseph B. Osborne, on the 26th day of March, 1871, and that the said Joseph B. Osborne, acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Pash, and his delivery to the jailer of Nelson county.

By the Governor: S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

About 21 years old; near six feet high; dark hair inclined to curl; thin mustache; and light complexion. July29-3m

TO TRESPASSERS.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT MY PLACE, IN THE county of Franklin, having been long since posted, trespassers will be dealt with according to law. Neither hunting nor passing through allowed. Does will be shot. P. S. FALLS, FRANKFORT, August 8, 1871-1m

NEW BAKERY!

I have opened a first-class BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY in the new building, opposite Wm. Allen's Shoe Store, on St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

FRESH BREAD. Cakes of every kind, and a fine assortment of Candies, Nuts, and Fruits constantly on hand. Parties supplied with everything desired on short notice. I respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. E. C. SOWELL, aug1-1f

Aministratrix Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of the late Fred. Knapp, deceased, are notified to present the same to me, properly proven, for settlement within THIRTY DAYS from this date. Parties knowing themselves indebted to the same are warned to come forward and settle, or be proceeded against as delinquent to law. F. F. DICKER, Adm'r. Aministratrix. FRANKFORT, July 26, 1871-1m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

© 2006 The Authors
Journal compilation © 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

1870

STATE OFFICER

—



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL



This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small brown spots, possibly due to age or handling. A dark horizontal strip is visible along the bottom edge, which could be the binding or the edge of the book block.